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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1766.

Boston, March 31.

WE hear that the General Court, which was adjourn'd to Wednesday the 9th of April next, was on Saturday last Prorogued by his Excellency the Governor to Wednesday the 23d of said Month.

AT an Adjournment of the Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Town on Monday last, the following Persons were chosen to the respective Offices hereafter mentioned, viz.

Firewards; John Hancock, Esq; Mr. Samuel Adams, Mr. Francis Shaw.

Overseer of the Poor; Mr. William Greenleaf, in the Room of John Avery, Esq; who resigned that Office. *The Thanks of the Town was unanimously voted Mr. Avery, for his Services in that Office the Year past.*

Surveyor of Boards, &c. Mr. Samuel Turner.

Clerks of the Market; Messrs Jonas Clark, John Simpkins, James Bridgham, Ziphion Thayer.

Constables; Mr. John Kilby, Mr. Benja. Clark, Hatter.

At the same Meeting, the Committee appointed to make Answer to the Letter of Address from the Town of Plimouth, *reported the following Draft, which was unanimously accepted by the Town; and has been transmitted agreable to Order.*

To the Inhabitants of the Town of *Plimouth.*

Gentlemen,

THE Inhabitants of the Town of *Boston*, legally assembled in *Faneuil* Hall, have receiv'd with singular Pleasure your respectful Address of the 16th of January last: The warm Sentiments of publick Virtue which you therein express, is a sufficient Evidence, that the most ancient Town in New England, to whose Predecessors this Province in a particular Manner is so greatly indebted for their necessary aids in its original Settlement still retain the truly noble spirit of our renown'd Ancestors.

When we recollect the ardent Love of Religion and Liberty which inspired the Breasts of those Worthies; which inclin'd them, at a Time when Tyranny had laid its oppressive Hand on Church and State in their native Country, to forsake their fair Possessions, and seek a Retreat in this distant Part of the Earth: When we reflect upon their early Care to lay a solid Foundation for Learning, even in a Wilderness, as the surest, if not the only Means of preserving and cherishing the Principles of Liberty and Virtue, and transmitting them to us their Posterity, our Mind is fill'd with deep Veneration, and we bless and revere their Memory.

When we consider the immense Cost and Pains they were at in subduing, cultivating and settling this Land with the utmost Peril of their Lives; and the surprizing Increase of Dominion, Strength and Riches, which has accrued to Great Britain by their Expence and Labor, we confess we feel an honest Indignation to think, there ever should have been any among her Sons, so ungrateful as well as unjust and cruel as to seek their Ruin.

Instances of this too frequently occur in the past History of our Country: The Names of *Randolph*, of *Andros*, and others, are handed down to us with Infamy: And the Times in which we live, even these very Times, may furnish some future Historian, with a Catalogue of those,—who look upon our rising Greatness with an envious Eye; and while we, and our Sister Colonies, have been exerting our growing Strength in the most substantial Services to the Mother Country, by Art and Intrigue have wickedly attempted to deceive her into Measures to enslave us.

If then, Gentlemen, the Inhabitants of this Metropolis, have discover'd an invariable Attachment to the Principles of Liberty when it has been invaded: If they have made the most vigorous Exertions for our Country, when she has been threatened with the Loss of every Thing that is dear: If they have used their utmost Endeavors, that she may be relieved from those Difficulties with which she is at this Time embarrass'd: If they have taken the warrantable and legal Measures to prevent that Misfortune, of all others the most to be dreaded, the Execution of the Stamp Act; and as a necessary Means of preventing it, have made any Spirited Applications for opening the Custom-House and Courts of Justice: If at the same Time they have bore their Testimony against outrageous Tumults and illegal Proceedings, and given any Example of the Love of Peace and good Order, next to the Consciousness of having done their Duty, is the Satisfaction of meeting with the Approbation of any of their Fellow Countrymen.

That the Spirit of our venerable Fore Fathers may revive and be diffus'd throughout every Community in this Land: That Liberty civil and religious, the grand Object of their View, may still be felt, enjoy'd and vindicated by the present Generation, and the fair Inheritance transmitted to our latest Posterity, is the fervent Wish of this Metropolis.

Now in the PRESS,

(And soon will be Published,)

THE PROCEEDINGS

of the late General CONGRESS at *New York*.

TO BE SOLD,

By Adam Collson,

Under the TREE of LIBERTY.

A Choice Parcel of Fleece Wool,

by the large or small Quantities.

TO BE SOLD BY

John & William Powell,

At Store No. 14 on Long-Wharf.

Philadelphia Flour, & best Barr-Iron. ALSO,

Lisbon Salt, for which Fish will be taken in Pay the coming Fall.

Public Vendue.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Store under *Green* and *Russell*'s Printing-Office, in Queen-Street, on THURSDAY the 10th of *April* next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

A Great Variety of English Goods. Printed Catalogues will be timely dispersed by *J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.*

☞ The Goods may be view'd the Day before the sale.

BEST Velvet CORKS, to be Sold by *SCOTT & ORNE*, at their Shop at the Head of the Town Dock.—*ALSO*, Pot Ash Kettles, of different Sizes, to be sold reasonably; and Cash given for good Pot-Ash.

To be Sold or Lett, and enter'd upon immediately, a House very pleasantly situated at New-Boston, with a large Coach House, a large Garden, and has every other Convenience necessary. Inquire at *Benjamin* and *Edward Davis*'s Store, the South Side of the Town Dock. Any Person inclining to purchase said House, the Pay will be made easy to them, and to be sold a good Pennyworth.

A FINE FARM to be Sold by Public Auction on Thursday the First of *May* next in *Princestown*, about 45 Miles from *Boston*, well situated on a Main Road, and suitable for a Trader, and a noble Farm for Husbandry—containing 400 Acres of Land, admirably well watered—a large Quantity of fine Interval for Mowing—exceeding good Pasturage—good Ploughing sufficient, and a large young Orchard, with a large Bed of Marle—with a commodious House, Barn, and other Out Houses.——Also a good Corn Mill and Saw Mill, on a fine Stream, well situated for Custom, and built on a Rock, with a good Dwelling House to accommodate the Mills. The Sale will be at said House. Any Person inclined to purchase the whole or any Part of the Premises, may view them any Time before the Sale. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers, or of Doctor *Zechariah Hervey* living on said Farm.

N. B. A fine Stock of Cattle on the Farm, and all the Husbandry Tools may be Sold at the same Time.

IMported from *Liverpool*, in the Brig *Lloyd*, *William Main*, Master, now laying at Long Wharff.—A Cargo of best Smith's Coals, and very fine Table Salt, an assortment of Delph and Stone Ware in Hogsheads and Crates, and will be Sold cheap for Cash; inquire at *Benjamin* and *Edward Davis*'s Store, the South Side of the Town Dock. who have also to sell, English Duck from No. 1 to No 9, Russia Duck. British Ozenbrig, new and twice laid Cordage, very fine Liverpool Bottled Ale, in Hampers of 3 Doz. the Bottles full Quarts; very best Velvet Corks, Brandy by the Pipe or small Quantity. Also a Variety of European Goods, cheap for Cash or short Credit.

N. B. A Quantity of white Oak Plank and Boards, and white Oak Pipe and Barrel Staves is immediately wanted (by said *Davis*'s), for which a good Price will be given, provided the Quality be extraordinary.

GIlbert Deblois just embarking for *London*, desires all Persons indebted to him either on Book, Bond or Note, to make speedy Payment to Mr. *Edward Payne*, Merchant, in Kingstreet, who is impower'd to receive the same.

ALL Persons that are indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Ephraim Turner*, late of *Boston*, deceas'd, are desir'd to bring in their Accounts to *Dorothy Turner*, Administratrix on said Estate, in Order for a Settlement.

N. B. Was Lent some Time ago, a blue Roquelo, of said Deceas'd: Whoever has it in Possession, is desir'd to return it.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.

BRoad Cloths, Kerseys, Whiteys, Cumblets, Tammies, Irish Hollands, Checks, Bed Tickens, Chints, figur'd Cottons, Lawns, Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Mens Hose, Stone Buckles, Buttons, Seals, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houshold—some Wearing Apparel, Silver Watches, &c. &c. &c.

UPON the Petition of *James Bell*, Agent for the Town of *Warwick*, in the Name and Behalf of said Town, setting forth the Difficulties they labour under, and particularly that so great a Number of the Proprietors are delinquent in Settlement; and praying the Assistance and Relief of the Great and General Court, by laying a Tax of — upon the Acre of all the Lands of the delinquent Settlers in said *Warwick*, for the Support of the Gospel, &c. in said Town for — Years:

IN the House of Representatives, *Feb.* 20, 1766. Read and ordered, That the Petitioner notify the non-resident Proprietors of said *Warwick*, that have been delinquent in doing their Duty of Settlement, by publishing the Substance of this Petition in all the *Boston* News-Papers three Weeks successively—that the said non-resident Proprietors may give in their Answer on the second Wednesday of the next *May* Session, why the Prayer thereof should not be granted. Sent up for Concurrence. S. WHITE, *Speaker.*

In Council, 25th *Feb.* 1766. Read and concurr'd. A. OLIVER, *Secr.*

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

Dock-Square;

Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings,

A General Assortment of European GOODS suitable to the Season.

N. B. Silver warranted Watches at private Sale.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

To-morrow, Wednesday and Friday.

To begin at Three o'Clock, P. M. each Day.

BRoad Cloths, Kerseys, Fourteen, Checks, 3 4 7 8 and yard-wide Irish Linnens, Callico Chints, Candlesticks, Stone Buckles, Brooches, Earings, Sleeve Buttons, &c. Mens Apparel, Houshold Furniture, &c.

& See page 332. Vide the Act page 53 Vide page 303. & Vide page 178.

Monday the 17th Inſtant arrived at New-York, the Harriet Packet Boat, Captain Boulderſon, which left Falmouth 21ſt of January, and brought London Prints and Letters to the 18th, from which we have the following Advices, viz.

His Majeſty's SPEECH

to both Houſes of Parliament, Tueſday January 14. 1766.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WHEN I met you laſt I acquainted you that matters of importance had happened in America, which would demand the moſt ſerious attention of Parliament.

That no information which could ſerve to direct your deliberations in ſo intereſting a concern might be wanting, I have ordered all the papers that give any light into the origin, the progreſs, or the tendency of the diſturbances which have of late prevailed in ſome of the northern Colonies, to be immediately laid before you.

No time has been loſt, on the firſt advice of theſe diſturbances, to iſſue orders to the Governors of my Provinces, and to the Commanders of my forces in America, for the exertion of all the powers of Government in the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, and in the effectual ſupport of lawful authority.

Whatever remains to be done on this occaſion, I commit to your wiſdom; not doubting but your zeal for the honor of my Crown, your attention to the juſt rights and authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, and affection and concern for the welfare and proſperity of all my people, will guide you to ſuch ſound and prudent reſolutions, as may tend at once to preſerve thoſe conſtitutional rights over the Colonies, and to reſtore to them that harmony and tranquillity, which have lately been interrupted by riots and diſorders of the moſt dangerous nature.

If any alterations ſhould be wanting in the commercial œconomy of the Plantations, which may tend to enlarge and ſecure the mutual and beneficial intercourſe of my Kingdoms and Colonies, they will deſerve your moſt ſerious conſideration. In effectuating purpoſes ſo worthy of your wiſdom and public ſpirit, you may depend upon my moſt hearty concurrence and ſupport. The preſent happy tranquillity, now ſubſiſting in Europe, will enable you to purſue ſuch objects of our interior policy with a more uninterrupted attention.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons;

I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the current ſervice of the year to be laid before you. Such ſupplies as you may grant ſhall be duly applied with the utmoſt fidelity, and ſhall be diſpenſed with the ſtricteſt œconomy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I earneſtly recommend to you to proceed in your deliberations with temper and unanimity. The time requires, and I doubt not but your own inclinations will lead you to thoſe ſalutary diſpoſitions. I have nothing at heart but the aſſertion of legal authority, the preſervation of the liberties of *all* my ſubjects, the equity and good order of my government, and the concord and proſperity of all parts of my dominions.

The humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Lords, Jan. 15.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return our hearty and moſt unfeigned thanks to your Majeſty for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We gratefully acknowledge your Majeſty's goodneſs and condeſcenſion, in ordering to be immediately laid before us, all the materials of information, which may ſerve to direct our Proceedings upon the very important objects which your Majeſty has propoſed to our conſideration.

We cannot avoid expreſſing our ſatisfaction in your Majeſty's parental care and vigilance, in loſing no time to iſſue the neceſſary orders, for exerting the ſeveral powers of government in the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, and the ſupport of order and legal authority. Concurring heartily with your Majeſty's ſalutary intentions, we will exert our utmoſt endeavours to aſſert and ſupport your Majeſty's dignity and honour, and the legiſlative authority of this kingdom over its Colonies; and will take into conſideration the moſt proper methods to provide for the reſtoration of the tranquility of thoſe Colonies, which has been diſturbed by ſuch violent and dangerous commotions.

We congratulate your Majeſty, that the ſtate of tranquility, ſo happily ſubſiſting in Europe leaves us at leiſure to attend to the mutual commercial concerns of your Kingdoms and Colonies.

Permit us, Sir, to condole with you on the loſs your Majeſty, and your Royal Family has ſuſtained by the premature death of his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick William; whoſe amiable qualities, and early attainments, afforded ſo pleaſing a proſpect of happineſs to your Majeſty, and of advantage to your Kingdoms.

Our deliberations will, we truſt, be conducted with that prudence and temper which your Majeſty ſo graciouſly recommends. You will find, Sir, that our ſentiments correſpond with your Majeſty's gracious intentions towards all your ſubjects; and that all things which may tend to re eſtabliſh tranquility and order, and to cement the ſeveral parts of the Britiſh dominions in a cloſe connection and conſtitutional dependance, ſhall be the firſt objects of our attention; that ſuch a firm authority may be eſtabliſhed, and ſuch a general ſatisfaction diffuſed over every part of your extenſive empire, as ought to diſtinguiſh the government of ſo wiſe, ſo juſt, ſo benificent a prince.

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this dutiful and loyal addreſs.—Your firm and temperate reſolution to ſupport the dignity of my crown, and the legiſlative authority of this Kingdom over it's Colonies; your care at the ſame time, to re eſtabliſh order and tranquility in thoſe Colonies, and your regard to the proſperity and happineſs of all my people, ſhew diſpoſitions which are altogether worthy of your wiſdom, and which cannot fail of producing the moſt ſalutary effects both at home and abroad. You will find me unalterably fixed in the ſame intentions. Your affectionate condolance on the death of my brother affords me ſome conſolation on that melancholy occaſion.

The Humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our moſt humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

It is with the higheſt ſenſe of your Majeſty's goodneſs we acknowledge that care for the welfare of your people, and that confidence in the loyalty and affection of your faithful Commons, which your Majeſty ſhews in the early communication your Majeſty has been pleaſed to order, of the neceſſary informations relative to the diſturbances in America. Your reliance on the wiſdom and duty of your Parliament in a matter of ſo great importance, and the attention ſhewn by your Majeſty in referring to our deliberation and advice the joint concern of your Majeſty's royal authority, the rights of your Parliament, and the happineſs of your ſubjects, are at once objects of our higheſt admiration and gratitude.

It is our duty, as it ſhall be our care, to imitate that temper and equenimity which appear in your Majeſty's conduct by mixing with our zeal for the honour of your Majeſty's government, and with our juſt regard for the dignity and authority of Parliament, the utmoſt attention to the important objects of the trade and navigation of theſe Kingdoms, and the tendereſt concern for the united intereſts of all your Majeſty's people.

It is with inexpreſſible grief we are again called upon to condole with your Majeſty, on the death of another Prince of your Royal Family, whoſe amiable diſpoſition, and whoſe early virtues in the firſt dawn of life, while they ſhew him worthy of the illuſtrious race he ſprung from, muſt now double our regret for his untimely loſs.

The general ſtate of peace and tranquility ſo happily reigning in all parts of Europe, muſt give the greateſt ſatisfaction to every one, who has any concern for the true intereſt of this country, or who feels for the general happineſs of mankind.

Our aſſiſtance ſhall not be wanting to aid your Majeſty with our advice, and to ſtrengthen your authority for the continuation of that harmony, ſo happily preſerved by the wiſdom of your Majeſty's Councils, and the influence of your mild auſpicious government.

We aſſure your Majeſty that we ſhall, with the greateſt chearfulneſs, grant your Majeſty the ſupplies neceſſary for the current ſervice of the year; having the firmeſt reliance on the promiſe your Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to make, of ſeeing them duly applied, with that œconomy which your own wiſdom will direct, and which the circumſtances of this country ſo ſtrongly demand.

The unanimity and diſpatch, which your Majeſty is pleaſed to recommend, we ſhall, from motives both of duty and inclination, endeavour to make the rule of our proceedings; being ſenſible, that nothing can more immediately tend to add weight to the deliberations of Parliament, or efficacy to their reſolutions.

And as the conſtant tenor of your Majeſty's conduct ſhews that the happineſs and proſperity of your people are the ſole objects of your concern, we ſhould be equally wanting in duty to our Sovereign, and care for our own honour, did we a moment neglect our part, in promoting all ſuch wiſe and ſalutary meaſures as may tend to reflect dignity on your Majeſty's Government, and fix the welfare of your people on the moſt ſolid foundation.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

Extracts of ſundry Letters from London, by the Paquet—Letter 1ſt, dated 16th of Jan. 1766.

"—I Wrote on Saturday—to acquaint you our new Miniſtry were Friends to America, and that I hope for no leſs than a total Repeal of the oppreſſive Acts which ſince have become more evident by the Debates of the Houſe on Tueſday when Mr. Pitt appear'd openly in your Favour, and gave ſuch Reaſons, (not only for a Repeal, but aſſerted your Privileges as Engliſhmen, back'd with ſuch Arguments) as ſilenc'd all Oppoſition: I am Witneſs to the good Diſpoſition of the Miniſtry, as I am choſen ſpecial Agent on this Occaſion for one of the Colonies."

Letter 2nd, Jan 16.

—Few imagin'd Mr. Pitt would have been at the Houſe, but I have the Pleaſure to write you that he was—and made a moſt excellent Speech in Favour of the Colonies: He denied that they were repreſented in Parliament,—ſaid it was unconſtitutional to lay internal Taxes upon them,—that as to the legal Part of the Act, he ſhould reſerve himſelf to anſwer ſuch Gentlemen as were of the Law, at their next Debate on that Subject. That he was of Opinion that the Colonies ought to have as extended a Trade as we could poſſibly give them—In ſhort he never made a Speech equal to this—it has given great Spirit to the American Cauſe, and will, I doubt not confirm many Members who totter'd in their Opinion.

Mr. Grenville was very warm againſt the Colonies, and is for enforcing the Act. Yeſterday I attended the Houſe again—A Motion had been made that all Advices to the Adminiſtration, from the Governors and others, ſhould be laid before the Houſe, and they were accordingly laid on the Table: Then a Motion was made, That they ſhould be printed: This occaſioned many Speeches—deſiring that the Names of the Governors and others, might not be printed, nor the Places whence dated; for that ſuch Perſons would fall under the Reſentment of the Americans, and perhaps their Lives and Properties be endangered: that ſome Governors were dependent on the People for their Salaries, which they might be depriv'd of for giving ſuch Advice here,—for it ſeems ſome of them have wrote very ſevere Letters againſt the Colonies. Mr. Grenville, Nugent, and ſeveral others, oppoſed the Suppreſſion of any Names, and were for having the Whole printed—ſaying, that this Kingdom was able and would defend ſuch Governors and others, for being loyal Subjects, and doing their Duty among a People who were in open Rebellion:—This Word *Rebellion*, was uſed by ſeveral others. It was at laſt reſolved that the ſaid Letters and Advices from America, ſhould be printed, leaving out ſuch Parts as might lead to Diſcovery of the Perſons who wrote them—To morrow the North American Merchants Petition will be preſented—Mr. N. and I are ordered to attend the Committee; Many other Petitions are come to Town; that of Leeds and Halifax will be preſented to morrow by L. G. Sackville, but I believe no more will be ſaid or done, than to put down a Day to conſider them. The 28th current, is ſet down for American affairs, then I think the American Remonſtrance will be delivered. I ſhall conſtantly attend the Houſe. There are 7 or 8 Perſons among us who do not ſign our Petition, among which Number I am, as we perhaps ſhall be called to the Bar of the Houſe to be examined, when we had better not be Petitioners.

I have the Honour of many Letters from the Great, as well as frequent Conferences with many Members. I have juſt received a Letter from and have been with Col. Barre about an Hour. He is our good Friend, and an able one, and ſeconds our Petition: In ſhort the Merchants trading to *America*, ſpread a great Circle, and are now ſupported by Mr. Pitt; which together with the good Diſpoſition of the Miniſtry, has greatly confirmed our Hopes to obtain a Repeal of the impolitic Stamp-act, and alſo an Enlargement of your Trade, as well as alterations in the Vice-admiralty Courts—But don't be too much elated, we are not yet certain;—we have only Reaſon to hope and expect from preſent appearances.—I wiſh to God I may be able in my next to adviſe you of the Repeal; every Thing material I ſhall from Time to Time let you know, which as a Lover of your Country will, I doubt not, be agreeable to you.

When the Addreſs to the King on his Speech was read, a Mr. Harris ſtood up and ſaid, that all that Part which related to America, was in too mild Expreſſions; for that they were in open Rebellion againſt the ſupreme legiſlative Authority of King, Lords and Commons.—But he had not one to ſecond him, and therefore the Addreſs paſſed, Nem. Con. &c.

Letter 3d, January 18.

"On Tueſday laſt the Parliament met,—Immediately after the King's Speech, they proceeded upon American Affairs, and went farther into them than intended, as the Debate ought to have been confin'd to the Subject of the Addreſs—Mr. Pitt came to the Houſe, and has declared firmly for the Repeal of the Stamp Act, upon principle: he concludes that the Parliament have only a Right to impoſe Taxes in their repreſentative Capacity, not in in their legiſlative Capacity; and proves it by the Lords and King having no Pretence to grant Monies. Therefore as the Americans are not repreſented (which in my Opinion he prov'd likewiſe, for I was in the Houſe) they cannot certainly be taxed by the Parliament of England, tho' they (the Parliament) have

See Speech page 340. See page 403. Lord George. Vide the Acts page 53.

in all other Respects, a full Sovereignty over America. --However, the affair is put off for a full Consideration of the House, till Wednesday Seven night.-- My Opinion is now more confirmed of an absolute Repeal; and indeed before the House met, I had a full two Hours Conversation with Lord ****** upon the Subject, and clearly saw how inclined the Administration was to repeal it."

Many other Letters, from Members of Parliament, principal Merchants, and other Gentlemen, are to the same Purpose, and inform us, that Mr. Pitt, having made a most noble Speech in our Favour, he was answer'd with much Acrimony by Mr. Greenville, who inveigh'd bitterly against the Colonies, branding their Proceedings with the Name of Rebellion and other injurious Epithets; and shew'd his Rage and Inveteracy, like another *William Pym*, or *Pacificus*. He was replied to, exposed and confuted by Mr. Pitt, who with great Smartness and Judgment spoke for an Hour and a Quarter. In the Course of his Speech, he declared the Stamp-Act to be the most impolitic, arbitrary, oppressive and unconstitutional Act that ever was passed—that it might naturally have been supposed it would give the greatest Uneasiness, and meet with the most violent Opposition among a People entitled to all the Rights and Privileges of natural born Subjects within the Realm of England. At the same Time he highly blamed the violent Disorders committed in America, and added, that if after the Removal of their just Causes of Complaint, they were wanting in Respect to the legal Authority of Great-Britain, he himself would be one of the first to offer himself to embark on board a Man of War to bring them to a right Sense of their Duty.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to give the following a Place in your next Paper.

An ADDRESS to the *True-born Sons of Liberty*, in the Government of the *Massachusetts-Bay*.

GENTLEMEN,

THE spirit with which you have of late opposed the stamp act, shews, that you have taken upon you, to think something of state affairs. Go on my friends, and inquire further: It is the proper business of every man, who is governed by laws, to study into the nature of those laws; and wherever he finds an error, point it out, in order for amendment. I beg of you go on, and inquire into the constitution and oeconomy of this government: And if your rights and liberties are invaded study what measures you must take for redress; and be, (as you were in the late case of the stamp act) united in those measures, and you are morally certain of success and remedy. The method you have taken to put a stop to the stamp act, (however exploded by some designing persons) are, for aught I know, the only method to oppose despotism. But if all your conduct in oppoing that hateful act of parliament cannot be approved of, some part of it may, without just offence to any body, viz. your giving particular instructions to your respective representatives, how to act on that matter. And if this practice should take place in general throughout this government, with respect to the common and ordinary business of government, it might relieve us from (near or quite) as great a tax, as the stamp act would have been, had it taken place, which no doubt will be obvious to you all, if you will inquire into the common and ordinary conduct of our own general court, in years past; for as a secret I can tell you, that all our oppressors are not on the other side the atlantic.

Within a few years past, (as I have been inform'd) it hath been a practice of some person or persons, to draw money out of the publick treasury of this province, without a vote or the consent of the house of representatives for so doing. And it hath also been a practice of our general court, to make very large grants of our money, and property, to particular persons, which was as dissatisfactory, (in the time of it) to many of you, as it would be to you now, to have the stamp act take place. And if any should ask, what grants those were, it may be answered, the grant made to the honorable Edmond Trowbridge, Esq; of about a Thousand Dollars, to make up the losses he had sustain'd by being in the office of attorney general; and there is not the least doubt, but that he took that office for sake of the profits of it, and that the profits are adequate to the service, or a man of his understanding would never have taken it, and kept it, so long as he has done; for there is no penalty for refusing to serve as an attorney. And other grants of large sums made to Thomas Goldthwait, Esq; secretary of war so called, an office quite new and unknown before, and of our G—r's coining, which made way for a grant to adjutant general Brattle, who, the court thought in justice ought to have one, as he had before served longer and to great Acceptance in the same business tho' not with the same title, & had neither charged or received one farthing therefor. And also several grants in money & land to the value of several hundred pounds, made to the hon. Timo. Ruggles, Esq; for serving the province in the office of brigadier-general, &c. for which his wages was £ 30 L. M. per month; and he very gratefully rewards the province by charging only a Guinea per day for his time, in going to New-York to the late Congress, (but to the honor of the present court, be it spoken, they did not allow his account) but however, he charg'd about eighty or ninety pounds for about a month's expence, to support that delightful charmer, political dignity. Another grant the general court very generously made to each of the members of the court of a new law-book at the public expence. But the most extraordinary of all grants is, the granting such extravagant fees to particular offices as are now establish'd by the present fee table. And this is really making large grants to each other, which will appear very plain by answering truly these three questions.

First, What offices in the government have those fees?

Secondly, What offices have the majority of the members of the general court sustain'd in the government?

Thirdly, Who granted them their fees; and in what manner were they granted?

To the first I answer, The sheriffs, judge of probate, register of probate, clerks of the courts, county-register of deeds, and attorneys: These are some of the offices that have those fees.

To the second I answer, That a great majority both in the council and house of representatives have sustain'd some one or other of the offices aforesaid; or they were justices of the peace, or military officers; and these last were generally promoted according as they serv'd; serv'd who?

The answer to the third question is, They granted the fees themselves, in the following manner; the house of representatives prepar'd the fee table, and set the fees to the several offices that they each of them sustain'd, high enough to please themselves; and sent it up to the council for their concurrence: and they very readily concur'd, if it pleas'd each of them; and then the governor was requested to sign it, which he very readily did, if he was pleas'd; so that when the fee table was establish'd, the court was pleas'd, with what? and the constituents was displeas'd, at what?

And thus it appears (that if they acted like other men in their circumstances, and there is no doubt they did) that the present establishment of fees are large grants of your money, which the members of the General Court made to each other. And in order to make a lucrative office for a court favourite, (for what other reason can be given for it?) it is but a few years since we had a stamp act established by our own government, but then our own court could appoint their own favourite stamp master; but according to the late stamp act, the stamp master must be appointed by authority in Old England; and perhaps they might appoint their own favourite, who really has as right to the fleece of this country, I don't myself allow any body to rob me of the fleece of my own sheep. I omit taking notice of officer's fees relating to the custom house, impost, &c. &c. and leave it to the almost ruined merchant to set those matters in a proper light.

But gentlemen, I take it that the right of all appropriations of the public money is in the people. And when the governor or council, either seperately or together, appropriate any of the public money, without the consent of the house of representatives, they are liable to be called to account by the house of representatives for such misconduct; and when the house of representatives are remiss in their duty in that respect, and allow the public money to be squandered away, or drawn out of the treasury and appropriated unconstitutionally, that then the representatives are liable, and ought to be called to account by their constituents; and whenever their constituents neglect to call them to account for such their neglect and breach of trust, they are not worthy the name of the SONS OF LIBERTY, the name of *slave*, is more suitable, for slaves they really are, and are fit for nothing else; for it plainly shews they don't know they are imposed upon, or that they are such cowardly dastards they dare not assert their rights! And in order to prevent your being made the property of designing courtiers for the future, don't chuse any of those officers to represent you in the general court; they have an interest to serve diametrically opposite to yours; and for that reason ought not to be trusted. And when you have chose a person to represent you in the general court (let his character or office be what it will) give him instructions for the rule of his conduct; it will give him boldness in court, and add weight to his arguments.

The following is humbly offered as proper instructions to be given for the present.

First. That you use the whole of your influence, and endeavour that no person holding any fee or military office whatsoever, especially judges of the superiour court, secretary, &c. be chosen into his Majesty's council of this province; and that you attend at the election of counsellors, and give your vote accordingly.

Second, That you endeavour as aforesaid, that for the future the general court of this province be held in an open manner, that such as are so minded, and behave agreeable to good order, may sit and hear how affairs are conducted in said court; and that this matter be determined by a vote of yeas and nays, that if the desired end be not attain'd, we may not misplace our resentment; and if it be obtain'd, that a proper convenient house, both for the court and spectators be forthwith prepared.

Third, That you endeavour as aforesaid, that the present fee-table of this province be made null and void; and that a new fee table be made and established instead thereof, which shall be more equal and impartial; not giving to any officer in the government, (except the Governor,) more, nor less, than you would be willing to do the same service for yourself: And that you observe this rule in granting pay for contingent and occasion services.

Fourth, That if there be any person or persons who have taken money out of the treasury of this province, without the consent of the house of representatives, that you call all such persons to account for the same, and order the said persons to replace all such money in the said treasury again forthwith, and inform us your constituents of your success, that if your order be not punctually complied with, the trueborn SONS OF LIBERTY may advise thereon.

Fifth, That you endeavour that there be no monopolizing of public offices in this government; and that one man be not invested with more than one office at one time, except it be compatible with the true interest of the people in general.

Sixth, That you take special care that we enjoy the free Liberty of the PRESS, as well as all rights and liberties contain'd in the English constitution, and the charter of this province.

Seventh, That you make no grant of the public money or property, to make up the loss any person or persons have sustained in the late tumults (raised by means of the stamp act) until we your constituents are made certain that the mob or mobs who have commited any outrages, were not raised on purpose to counteract and bring into disgrace the true born SONS OF LIBERTY, and put a stop to their commendable proceeding.

Eighth, That you give diligent attendance at every session of the general court of this province the present year, and adhere to these our instructions, (and the spirit of them) as you regard our friendship, and would avoid our just resentment.

N. B. The author of the foregoing piece is not unaware that politicians may be inclin'd to pick flaws in his performance (and condemn right or wrong). But however, if they do, he appeals to the people in general for whom it was wrote, and desires the SONS OF LIBERTY in every Town would insist upon its being publickly read at the opening of their next May meeting for the choice of representatives. And if he has done them good by writing it, he thinks himself well rewarded; if not, he hopes some abler hand will espouse the cause, and do them all the good they stand in need of. And as this is the first time he hath ever appeared in print, he promises it shall be the last, without he should think there is further occasion.

A COUNTRYMAN.

The following Gentlemen are Representatives for the Towns following.*

Who were supposed to be the Governor's Tools

Roxbury, Joseph Williams, Esq;
Dorchester, John Robenson, Esq;
Milton, Stephen Miller, Esq;
Salem, Andrew Oliver, Esq;
——— William Brown, Esq; afterwards a reverend ditto.
◊ *Ipswich*, Dr. John Calef,
Newbury-Port, Dudley Atkins, Esq;
Marblehead, William Boure, Esq;
◊ *Haverhill*, Richard Saltonstall, Esq; ——ditto
Cambridge, Joseph Lee, Esq;
Concord, Charles Prescott, Esq;
Reading, Ebenezer Nichols, Esq;
Groton, Abel Lawrence, Esq;
Chelmsford, Sampson Stoddard, Esq;
Medford, Stephen Hall, Esq;
Sudbury, John Noyes, Esq;
Lincoln, Hon. Chambers Russell, Esq;
Springfield, John Worthington, Esq;
Northampton, Timothy Dwight, Esq;
Plimouth, Thomas Foster, Esq;
Scituate, Thomas Clapp, Esq;
Marshfield, John Winslow, Esq;
Bridgewater, Daniel Howard, Esq;
Middleboro', Daniel Oliver, Esq;
Duxbury, Briggs Alden, Esq;
Pembroke, Josiah Keen, Esq;
Wells, Joseph Sayer, Esq;
Falmouth, Samuel Waldo, Esq;
◊ *Hardwick*, Hon. Timothy Ruggles, Esq; ditto
Southboro', Ezra Taylor, Esq;
◊ *Hardwick*, Chillingsworth Foster, Esq; ——ditto
Eastham, Jonathan Doane, Esq;

—SMELLING MIXTURE—

An infallible Cure for the Itch, or any other breaking out—To be Sold by *Agnes Gordon*, at the Head of Black Horse Lane, *Boston*.

= Governors

◊ Those with this Mark were Rescinders, See News Paper for July 1768 Vol. 2 Page 161 Vide pa 403.

* Called the Black List, and were Fools. to the Governor Vide the act page 53.

Vide the Circular Letter & margin pa. 180

↓ See pa 166—177

Boston, March 31.

The following is the Copy of a Letter from Colonel ISAAC BARRE, *Member of Parliament, to* JAMES OTIS, *Esq; as Chairman of the Committee appointed to transmit him the Thanks of the Inhabitants of this Metropolis, for his Patriotic Speech at the last Session of Parliament in Favor of the Colonies.*

SIR,

IT is with the highest Sense of the Honour done me, I acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter dated Boston, New-England September the 20th, with the unanimous Resolution of the Committee inclosed, containing Expressions of Approbation from the Metropolis of His Majesty's ancient and loyal Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, which are exceedingly flattering to me.

During the last War, the Course of my Profession give me frequent and pleasing Opportunities of observing attentively the Spirit, Loyalty and Attachment of His Majesty's North American Subjects, in support of a War begun in Defence of the Limits of North-America, and continued to the Honour and immortal Glory of this Nation in every Part of the World.

My natural Attachment to this Country, a Regard to it's most solid Interests, to it's Improvement in Time of Peace (which so greatly depends on the establishing our late extended Commerce upon those generous and steady Principles, which a happy Experience and the Information of those most materially concern'd can suggest) and to the uniting of our Strength in Case of any future Rupture, has and will ever make me desirous of promoting every Measure that may contribute to these good Effects, and [illegible]ly deprecating those of a contrary Tendency.

My Conduct in Parliament [illegible] ly referr'd [illegible], being the real Sentiments of my [illegible], the natural Result of these Considerations. The Terms in which they were deliver'd, were [illegible] the particular Circumstances of Time and Place [illegible] such as I cannot possibly, at this [illegible] any Memory with. They were not [illegible] nor are they perhaps worthy to be [illegible] must therefore beg your Mediation, Sir, [illegible] respectable Body whose Pen you hold, to excuse my troubling them with an imperfect Repetition of Words, in themselves of little Use in North-America: But if there should be any Call for the like Exertion in Europe, I beg Leave thro' your Means to assure them that no Consideration shall make me forget my Duty, whenever an Occasion presents itself, of promoting to the utmost of my Abilities, the united Interest of Great-Britain and her Colonies.

As long as the Inhabitants of Massachusetts-Bay will continue to regard the Motives of my Conduct, and not the Consequences, I do not despair of retaining, what I shall ever esteem among the greatest Rewards, Their Approbation, of which I cannot have a more honourable or distinguishing Mark than that contain'd in the last Part of their Resolution. A flattering Request, which I shall comply with as soon as possible.

My being Abroad the whole Summer, prevented me from having the Honour of receiving your Letter sooner than the End of December; This Circumstance, I beg may be communicated to the Gentlemen of the Committee, and to your other respectable Fellow Citizens. At the same Time you will accept, I hope, of my sincere Thanks for your very polite Manner of communicating to me their Sentiments, and for the Trouble you have had upon this Occasion.

I am, with the greatest Respect, and personal Regard,
SIR, *Your most obedient, and*
London, Jan. 11. 1766. *Most humble Servant,*
ISAAC BARRE.
The Honourable James Otis, *Esq;*

We hear that Thursday the 24th of April next is appointed by Authority to be observed as a Day of Fasting and Prayer throughout this Province.

Extract of a Letter from London, Jan. 16.

"I wrote you on Saturday, to acquaint you our American Affairs wear a very favourable Aspect: But on Tuesday Mr. PITT, in a long Speech opened in our Favour, silenced all the Objections of the old Ministry, and asserted your Right of internal Taxation in the strongest Terms, and declar'd, *nothing less than a total Repeal*, would answer the salutary End in View: Nay, that it was the Interest of Great Britain to extend your Commerce, and open every Market for your Produce. The London Merchants Petition is delivered, the several Parts of the Country will follow, as well as your Petitions, which have had their Use privately with the Ministry, into whose Hands I immediately put them; and as I had been informed, they had been put into the Hands of the old Speaker, Mr. *Onslow*. I waited on him Yesterday, had some free Conversation with him; he was very explicit in the Favor of America.—The Ministry are kind enough to detain the Packet, that the Merchants and Agents may write to America, to relieve the Anxiety of the People there."

So fare thee well old Col. Tyng,
For thou art dead and gone!

Capt. Calif began to take in his Lading for this Place the middle of January, and would sail about the middle of February.—Capt. Logie from this Port and Capt. Coffin from Nantucket were not arrived. The Wind had been contrary for them a long Time.

A Girl 4 Years and 7 Months old died last Saturday at the Alms house, and was to have been buried on Monday last; but there being a Suspicion that the Child had been treated ill, a Jury of Inquest was called, and after Examination, they found that the Blows and cruel Treatment the Child received from two Women who were in the same Apartment, was the Means of the Death of it. The two Women were immediately confined.

We hear that a Person in a neighbouring Government lately refusing to pay a Debt for which he was attached, because the Writ was not stamped; the People immediately upon hearing thereof assembled, and having the Fellow before them, passed the three following Votes, and Resolve, viz.

Vote 1. That this Man is not a Christian.
Vote 2. That he ought to be of some Religion.
Therefore, *Resolved*, That he be a Jew.
Whereupon, *Resolved*, That he be circumcised.

This Resolution so mortified the poor Creature, that he begged Forgiveness for his Imprudence, and promised to behave better for the future; he was then permitted to make a Confession of his Faith; upon which the Sentence was remitted, and he dismissed.

We hear the Sons of Liberty at New-London have taken such Methods with the Sect called Rogerenes, that they are prevented from disturbing the worshiping Assemblies in that Neighbourhood on Lord's-Days; a Practice they have followed more or less for many Years past; and which all the Laws made in that Government, and executed in the most judicious Manner could not put a stop to.

Extract of a Letter from London.

"*Rhode-Island*, I understand, have passed an Act directing all publick Officers to proceed upon Business as usual, without Stamps. They assign for Reason the Impossibility of procuring them; and certain it is, the Stamps for that Colony are all locked up in the Castle of Newport. Other Provinces may follow the Example of Rhode-Island."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Jan. 18, 1766.

"I Have not the least Doubt, but shall be able to inform you in my next, of the Repeal of the Stamp Act, it being the general Opinion of Men in Power here, that America will be speedily eased of that unconstitutional and impolitic Tax. You can't enough applaud Mr. PITT's Conduct in Behalf of the Colonies. That Patriot spoke two Hours with such Eloquence, Precision and Judgment; that had his whole Interest laid in America, he could not have been more sanguine in its cause."

A Letter from Glasgow per Packet, dated the 6th January says, that Mess. John Glasford, John M'Aul, and Archibald Hiverson, were appointed Commissioners from that Town to join London and other Towns in Application to Parliament for the Repeal of the Stamp Act.

In this Gazette of the 17th Instant, we mentioned a Chest containing a Number of Dollars, which was on board Capt. Collier, bound into Marblehead from the Straits, being lost; since which we are credibly inform'd, said Chest has been taken up on Cape Cod, and that the Specie therein contain'd amounted to about 2500 Dollars, besides Cloathing, &c.

The Evening of the 18th Instant, one —— Tower going with several Persons from Nantasket to Cohasset, heating himself with running on the Beach, was suddenly seized with a Chillines, and expired as soon as he got to a House, which was in about an Hour after.

Thursday last the Wife of Mr. John Banks of this Town was delivered of three Children, viz. two Boys and a Girl, who are now in good Health.

This Morning departed this Life in the 35th Year of her Age, Mrs. *Mehetabel Quincy*, Consort of Mr. *Edmund Quincy*, Jun. of this Town, Merchant, and Sister to the Hon. *John Temple*, Esq;—We hear her Funeral is to be attended on Wednesday next.

A DREAM.

THE skies grew black, fork'd lightnings fly around,
The thund'rer rose and shook the vast profound.
Earth's pillars tremble; lofty mountains rock;
Nature's stupendous fabric seem'd all broke.
Soon, soon He hears in peals of thunder loud;
"Be gone first viper of the D[illegible]'s worst brood!
Lo roving raging comets to the center hurl'd,
An eastern star again shall save the western world!
Alter & Idem, shines the splendid sun
PITT once more rises! Wretch your work is done!
Ye groves then bloom! ye sacred lamps be trim'd:
And each vile traitor to his country limb'd!
Now shall long banish'd freedom be at rest,
And Gr[illegible]ll's name to ages be a jest.
Should Gallic foes but dare attempt our coast,
PITT's head and heart and thunder we can boast;
These ruin'd France, and humbled haughty Spain,
In both world's triumph'd, and rul'd all the main.
Britain to other worlds shall now be join'd,
And all her sons in one firm league combin'd.
True ancient faith shall close unite each soul,
Great George's realms extend from pole to pole.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, Jan. 9.

"Vessels belonging to New York and Philadelphia are lying by the Walls, waiting the Event of the Stamp Act, which we most sincerely wish may be Repealed, as also the Sugar Act.—We in this City are sending Petitions to Parliament for Redress of Grievances, and we are sending Instructions to our Representatives to move for a Repeal, and to exert their Interest and Abilities therein; and have deputed five Gentlemen to attend the House of Commons on the Occasion."

Messieurs PRINTERS,

It is humbly propos'd to the Public,

1 *That the Morning after the News of the Repeal of the Stamp Act arrives, be ushered in with the Ringing of all the Bells; and that there be two or three Days Notice given for the general Illumination.*

2 *That the Day of the Repeal of said Act be to all Generations, kept as an Anniversary of Thanksgiving, for our Deliverance. That in the Morning of said Day, there be a Sermon preached, in every Parish in North America, on the Importance of Civil and Religious Liberty.—The rest of the Day to be devoted to innocent Diversion and Amusement.—That the first of* May *this Year be kept in that Manner.*

To the PRINTERS.

INnovations are generally dangerous, and sometimes the most so when a beloved mystery of state is altogether impenetrable. This consideration, among others, has induced some to explode all state mysteries as at best but state juggles. Lord Coke tells us, "an adjournment of a parliament is much more beneficial to the common wealth, than a prorogation." And the same great man teaches, *that a parliament can no more be dissolved, than began, without the presence of the King or his representative.* I would be glad to know by what law the general court of this province has been dissolved by proclamation only, since the accession of his excellency governor Bernard to the chair. By what law is it that an assembly can be prorogued by proclamation of the governor, between the day adjourned from, and a distant day adjourned to? May there not be an adjournment of a prorogation, as well as a prorogation of an adjournment? May there not be a prorogation after a dissolution by proclamation as well as either? These are high points of learning that Lord Coke has entirely omitted, and which I want resolved. I cannot find any precedent. If the Doctor and Student can help one out, I should be glad; otherwise shall take it for granted, that these are some of the impenetrable mysteries of provincial administration.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Number of the House of Representatives of this Province are determined to meet on the Day to which the Court is adjourned, any Proclamation to Prorogue them in the mean Time notwithstanding, as they cannot comprehend the Legality of such a Proclamation, and 'tis hoped the major Part of the House will attend.

[*Our Customers, whose Advertisements are omitted this Week, may depend upon having due Notice taken of them in our next*]

TO BE LETT,

A handsome Brick Tenement at the Northerly Part of *Boston*, butting on Beer Lane and Back Street, being the Corner House where Mrs. *Mary Stanney* lately dwelt; with a good Yard, Pump and other Accommodations: Inquire of the Printers

To be Sold at Publick Vendue,

By John Harris,

Next Door to the Red Lyon;
This Evening, and Next Thursday Evening.

BRoad Cloths, Rattteens, Kerseys, Irish Linnens, Garlix, Checks, Shalloons, Callimancoes, Lowns, Hose, Caps, Hatts, Buttons, Snuff, Looking Glasses, Cutlary Ware, Tables, Feather Beds, very good Silver Watches, Pictures under Glass, and sundry other Articles.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON*. ENTERED IN.

Hayden from Maryland; Crocker, Snow and Howland from North-Carolina; Gray from South-Carolina; Stuart from Georgia; Collins from Monte Christi & Turks Island; Maine from Liverpool; Jarvis from New-Castle.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Parker and Whitmarsh for Philadelphia; Williams Goodwin and Mackey for North-Carolina; Roach, Tree and Cobb for Newfoundland; and Phillips for Liverpool.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last,
Five Whites. ONe Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches Nine.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week,*

Monday, 44 m. aft. 3		Friday, 16 m. aft. 7	
Tuesday, 37 m. aft. 4		Saturday 7 m. aft. 8	
Wednesday, 24m. aft. 5		Lord's-day, 56 m. aft. 8	
Thursday, 20 m. aft. 6		☽'s full 2 Day, 10 Mo.	

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL.

‖ See page 198. ∨ See Speech page 91. ‖ See Speech page 403. ∘∘∘∘ Vide the Act page 53.